

# Search notes

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:59:40 ON 15 SEP 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:59:58 ON 15 SEP 2004

L1	717 S	NEUROECTODERM
L2	4673 S	NEUROTROPHIN?
L3	0 S	L1 (5A) L2
L4	4 S	L1 (P) L2
L5	812814 S	TH
L6	9 S	L1 AND L5
L7	87357 S	DOPAMINE
L8	0 S	L6 AND L7
L9	93248 S	DOPAMINE?
L10	0 S	L9 AND L6
L11	5209 S	NEUROECTODERM?
L12	16 S	L11 AND L9
L13	849289 S	CULTUR?
L14	811 S	L11 AND L13
L15	5 S	L14 AND L9
L16	17 S	SKNMC
L17	0 S	L16 AND L9

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## ANSWER 12 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN

AN 90156545 MEDLINE  
DN PubMed ID: 2304148  
TI CD4-independent, productive infection of a neuronal cell line by human immunodeficiency virus type 1.  
AU Li X L; Moudgil T; Vinters H V; Ho D D  
CS Department of Medicine, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and UCLA School of Medicine 90048.  
NC AI25541 (NIAID)  
AI28747 (NIAID)  
SO Journal of virology, (1990 Mar) 64 (3) 1383-7.  
Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
EM 199003  
ED Entered STN: 19900601  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19900326  
AB One neuronal cell line (SK-N-MC) was found to be susceptible to productive infection by multiple isolates of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). Characterization of SK-N-MC cells showed that these cells are **neuroectodermal** in origin in that they express **dopamine** hydroxylase, catecholamines, neuron-specific enolase, and neurofilaments. Despite their susceptibility to HIV-1 infection, SK-N-MC cells had no detectable CD4 and this infection was not blocked by anti-CD4 monoclonal antibodies (OKT4A, Leu3A) or recombinant soluble CD4. These experiments demonstrated that certain cells of **neuroectodermal** origin are susceptible to infection in vitro by HIV-1 via a CD4-independent mechanism.

## L12 ANSWER 13 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN

ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

AN 1998012248 MEDLINE  
DN PubMed ID: 9348344  
TI Critical role of TrkB and brain-derived neurotrophic factor in the differentiation and survival of retinal pigment epithelium.  
AU Liu Z Z; Zhu L Q; Eide F F  
CS Department of Neurology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.  
NC K1100568  
SO Journal of neuroscience : official journal of the Society for Neuroscience, (1997 Nov 15) 17 (22) 8749-55.  
Journal code: 8102140. ISSN: 0270-6474.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199712  
ED Entered STN: 19980109  
Last Updated on STN: 20000303  
Entered Medline: 19971208  
AB In the vertebrate eye, the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and the neural retina arise from a single layer of **neuroectoderm**. Factors influencing the differentiation of retinal neurons have been identified; however, little is known about molecules directing the differentiation of the RPE. Here we have found that the **neurotrophin** brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) plays an autocrine role in the differentiation and survival of *Xenopus laevis* RPE. Fluorescent in situ hybridization studies showed a precise co-expression of BDNF and its receptor trkB in the retinal neuroepithelium and actively differentiating RPE; in vitro studies demonstrated survival- and differentiation-promoting effects in serum-free explants and dissociated cultures. When a dominant negative mutant of the trkB receptor was expressed in developing embryos, severe arrest of RPE differentiation was seen with persistence of nestin- and Notch-positive neuroblasts.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 94011529 MEDLINE  
DN PubMed ID: 8407001